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ABSTRACT

The history of Illinois community college operating finance policy is traced from July 1964 with the establishment of a semester hour flat rate grant (FRG) through the following: an equalization formula in addition to the FRG; supplemental non-business occupational grants; supplemental appropriations during a sudden enrollment increase; recommendations of a governor-appointed committee; enrollment growth funding; and division of the FRG into "basic" credit and "special basic" (disadvantaged student) funding rates. This is followed by a discussion of resource requirements vs. revenue, recent state funding problems, and proposed funding changes developed by an Ad Hoc Committee of community college representatives, with major differences juxtaposed for 1978 and 1979. A rationale for funding changes is followed by the assumptions used to calculate funding needs, the proposed 1979 state community college budget, a revenue/cost illustration, and the board's central office budget in narrative and statistical form. Instructional unit costs by funding categories and full-time equivalent enrollments, college assessed valuations, tax rates, tuition and fee revenue, tax collection loss rates, proposed budget design refinements, grant proposals and projects, the data processing budget, and personal and contractual services budgets are appended. (RT)

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FISCAL YEAR 1979 OPERATING BUDGET

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

Approved by the

Illinois Community College Board

December 16, 1977

Illinois Community College Board
518 Iles Park Place
Springfield, Illinois 62718
D-250

JC 780 024

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FISCAL YEAR 1979 OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

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Illinois Community College Board

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 1979 OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATION

1. The Illinois Community College Board is requesting $135,365,313 to be appropriated by the Legislature from the General Revenue Fund for the Community College System in Fiscal Year 1979 (July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979).

2. There is an additional request of $1,500,000 for Economic Development Grants that would provide funds for training people for industry at no cost to the employer. The thrust is to provide jobs for people and attract industry to Illinois. There is $1,000,000 requested for planning, employee-centered job training and other community outreach activities and $500,000 to assist needy adults who do not qualify for other types of financial aid.

There is also a request for $100,000 for anticipated grants from other than state sources.

3. The following is a breakdown of the $135,365,313 requested for the Community College System.

a. $117,617,044 is requested for Credit Hour Grants payable to the 38 local community college districts. Of this amount, $114,410,612 is requested for basic (FY 1978) enrollments; $2,189,985 for Existing Program enrollment growth and $1,016,447 for New Program enrollment growth.

b. $4,115,973 is requested for grants for disadvantaged student programs.

c. $9,017,441 is requested for Equalization grants for those districts that fall below 30% of the state average unit cost when applying the statewide average tax rate needed to raise 30% of the average unit cost to their own equalized assessed valuation per in-district FTE student.

d. $1,080,855 is requested for operation of the ICCB staff office in Springfield.

e. $3,534,000 is requested for operation of State Community College in East St. Louis.

4. The request of $135,365,313 for the Community College System and $1,600,000 for grants total $136,965,313 for the entire requested appropriation.

5. The above-cited figures are a result of a change from previous years funding which would allow Community Colleges to be funded 50% from local sources and 50% from state and federal sources. This is a departure from previous years in that it standardizes the local burden, which could be obtained from either local taxes or tuition.

6. The concept of the plan is to fund colleges based on the statewide average costs of programs as determined in a Unit Cost Study completed at the ICCB office.

7. Enrollment growth grants will provide for 70% funding for growth in existing programs and 130% for growth in new programs.

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12/16/77

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FISCAL YEAR 1979 OPERATING BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE
ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

Introduction - History of Community College Operating Finance

In July 1964, the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) published its first Master Plan. Among other things, this Master Plan set forth the basic framework for development of a public junior college system in Illinois. Its recommendations for financing the operations of the colleges within this system were:

1. "(The) state share (shall) be approximately 50% of the average operating costs of the...system.

2. "Shares for individual institutions (shall) be determined by a flat grant of aid and/or an equalization grant based on the relative financial capabilities of the several junior college districts.

3. "Tuition (shall) not be charged to any Illinois resident."

The public junior college system came into existence by legislative enactment on July 15, 1965. This legislation established flat rate grant funding as the method by which colleges would be funded. The initial rate was $11.50 per semester credit hour for Class I[1] junior colleges and $9.50 per semester credit hour for Class II[2] junior colleges. These rates and this method of distribution were used during the 74th and 75th biennia, fiscal years 1966 through 1969. (A complete history of community college funding rates, levels, and methods of distribution is included in Table 1.)

Prior to development of a fiscal year 1970 budget request in 1968, an increase in the flat rate grant was recommended by the Illinois Junior College Board (IJCB). This budget request was developed on the basis of an increase in the semester credit hour flat grant rate. The IBHE agreed to recommend the total amount generated by the increased flat grant rate but requested that the IJCB develop a formula for distributing this amount both as flat rate grants and equalization grants. Although an equalization formula was developed by the IJCB staff, the Governor agreed to recommend only a flat grant rate increase and asked that equalization be deferred and given further study. Hence, the flat rate grant was continued as the principle source of funding for fiscal year 1970 with its first approved increase since 1965 and was maintained for fiscal year 1971.

During the fall of 1969 the IBHE formed the Advisory Committee on Financing Junior Colleges to give further consideration to financing plans. The Committee's official report was presented to the IBHE in September 1970. Included in the report was a recommendation to amend the

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[1]Class I public junior colleges were those which were either formed under the Illinois Public Junior College Act of 1965 or were in existence at that time and met certain minimal population and assessed valuation criteria and which levied a separate tax for junior college purposes.

[2]Class II public junior colleges were those not meeting Class I criteria and not levying a separate tax for junior college purposes. Class II colleges no longer exist.

TABLE 1 WAS REMOVED FROM THIS DOCUMENT PRIOR TO ITS BEING SUBMITTED TO THE ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE.

apportionment funding method and include equalization along with flat grant funding. The IBHE agreed to the concept, and a plan for funding both on the basis of flat rate grants and equalization grants was adopted by the 77th General Assembly for fiscal year 1972.

In fiscal year 1973 the flat grant rate was increased and, for the first time, an additional amount was funded for each semester credit hour in non-business occupational programs in recognition of the higher cost of such programs. Equalization funding was retained and grants were also provided for the first time for approved public service (non-credit adult education/community service programs) and disadvantaged student programs.

During fiscal year 1974, flat rate grants and supplemental non-business occupational grants were both increased. For the first time, an amount was also appropriated for instruction of inmates at correctional institutions. Equalization, disadvantaged student, and public service grants continued.

Funds were appropriated for fiscal year 1975 which were intended to produce increases in flat rate grants, supplemental non-business occupational grants, equalization grants, and grants for instruction at correctional institutions. Funding for public service and for disadvantaged student programs was to remain at the same levels appropriated for fiscal years 1973 and 1974. Because of a dramatic enrollment increase in the spring term of 1975, annual apportionment FTE student enrollments increased from approximately 117,000 to nearly 141,000; therefore, a supplemental appropriation was sought to allow apportionment claims to be paid at the prescribed rates. However, since the amount needed was approximately $16 million and since a supplemental appropriation provided just over $10 million, the flat grant payments had to be prorated, marking the first time community colleges had not been funded at the full rates upon which the appropriation was based. Because of a deficiency appropriation, supplemental non-business occupational and equalization grants were paid at the prescribed rates. Other grants were unaffected by proration.

In recognition of variable costs of different programs, variable credit hour grant rates were provided for the first time for baccalaureate, occupational, and general studies programs in fiscal year 1976. Supplemental non-business occupational, equalization, public service, disadvantaged student, and correctional institution grants continued as special categorical grants. However, since the appropriation was based on an anticipated FTE enrollment of 145,000 and enrollments reached nearly 170,000 and since no deficiency appropriation was approved, claims had to be severely prorated as shown on Table 1.

Early in 1974 the IBHE a-pointed a committee to study public community[3] college financing in Illinois. This "Blue Ribbon" Committee met for eleven months and published a report of its findings and recommendations in May 1975. Its recommendations were to revise the present financing plan and provide funding as follows:

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[3]The term "community" replaced "junior" by legislative enactment beginning with fiscal year 1974 (July 1, 1973).

1. 100% of the difference between (a) the statewide average local tax, tuition, and other revenue (called a standard local contribution); and (b) the estimated cost per credit hour of courses in the following seven categories:

   - baccalaureate oriented
   - business, public service, and personal services
   - data processing and commerce technologies
   - natural science and industrial technologies
   - health professions
   - review of vocational skills
   - remedial/developmental

2. 50% of the difference between the "standard local contribution" and the estimated cost per semester credit hour for an eighth category called "other general studies."

3. No direct state funding for the other 50% of the cost of the "other general studies" courses referred to in #2 above nor for public service courses and research activities, however providing <u>indirect</u> funding by reducing the "standard local contribution" through application of a tax rate 1¢ lower than the median rate, thereby raising the state support level.

4. Continue equalization funding but calculate it based on the inability of local districts to obtain the "standard local contribution" by application of an average tax rate to their assessed valuation per student.

5. Continue funding for disadvantaged students but designate this funding for <u>educationally</u> disadvantaged. (However, IBHE budget recommendations for fiscal year 1977 were based on continuation of funding based on economic disadvantagement.)

6. Discontinue funding for public service grants, supplemental non-business occupational grants, and grants for instructional programs at correctional institutions.

7. Colleges should be granted legislative authority to levy an amount up to 17.5¢ in the education fund and 5¢ in the building-maintenance fund without local referendum. (However, this recommendation for tax rates was not adopted by the legislature.)

In response to the "Blue Ribbon" plan, variable credit hour grants were provided in fiscal year 1977 for eight separate instructional categories as follows:

1. Baccalaureate and Academic
2. Business, Public Service, Personal Services
3. Data Processing, Commerce Technology
4. Natural Science, Industrial Technology
5. Health Technology
6. Vocational Skills
7. Remedial/Developmental
8. Other General Studies

The appropriation bill for fiscal year 1977 also included a provision for the first time that enrollment growth would be funded at 70% of the credit hour grant rates. While equalization and disadvantaged student grants were continued, public service and correctional grants were discontinued.

Following the general concepts of the "Blue Ribbon" funding plan, credit hour grant funds were appropriated for fiscal year 1978 to again be distributed by eight different rates for the eight instructional categories utilized in fiscal year 1977. However, one difference was that funds were provided to fund 100% of the difference between the statewide average unit cost and the standard local contribution in category #8 instead of 50% as in fiscal year 1977. In addition, equalization and disadvantaged student grants were continued as the only kinds of special categorical grants.

The fiscal year 1978 appropriations bill divided the credit hour grants into two separate line items, one for "basic" credit hour grants and the other for "special basic" credit hour grants. This separation was made because many of the legislators felt that because of unexpected additional local tax revenues the amount of state "basic" credit hour grant funds should be reduced. However, a separate and additional amount was provided for "special basic" credit hour grants to compensate for previous state funding deficiencies. Funding continued for equalization and disadvantaged student programs.

However, a problem currently exists because the credit hour rate authorization bill (SB 830) did not pass the legislature and the Attorney General has ruled that the ICCB cannot distribute the appropriated funds without either (a) having credit hour rates specified by the legislature in the appropriation bill, or (b) having the language of Section 102-16 of the Illinois Public Community College Act amended which now reads "the rate of the credit hour grant shall be specified for each year in the Act making the appropriation" for credit hour grants. The same Attorney General's opinion did indicate that the ICCB does have authority to distribute special grants for equalization and disadvantaged student programs. Therefore, special grants are currently being distributed by the ICCB; but credit hour grants are not.

Resource Requirements vs. Revenues

A responsible request for funds requires a realistic examination of (1) available revenues and (2) funding needs and attempts to strike a reasonable balance between the two. The following graphs illustrate the relative availability of the three main sources of revenue to community colleges—local taxes, tuition, and state apportionment grants.

As shown in Figure 1, local tax revenues per student have steadily diminished, except for fiscal year 1973; and compared to the spiraling cost-of-living index, continue to fall increasingly short when compared to revenue needs. State apportionment funding, both credit hour grants and total apportionment grants, have likewise failed to keep pace with revenue needs as shown in Figure 2. Only tuition revenues, Figure 3, have increased in proportion to revenue needs. Thus, the revenue burden has steadily shifted from the taxpayer to the student--a factor that may tend to impair student access to education.

Figure 1
COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN LOCAL TAXES PER FTE STUDENT WITH CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - FISCAL YEARS 1972-1976

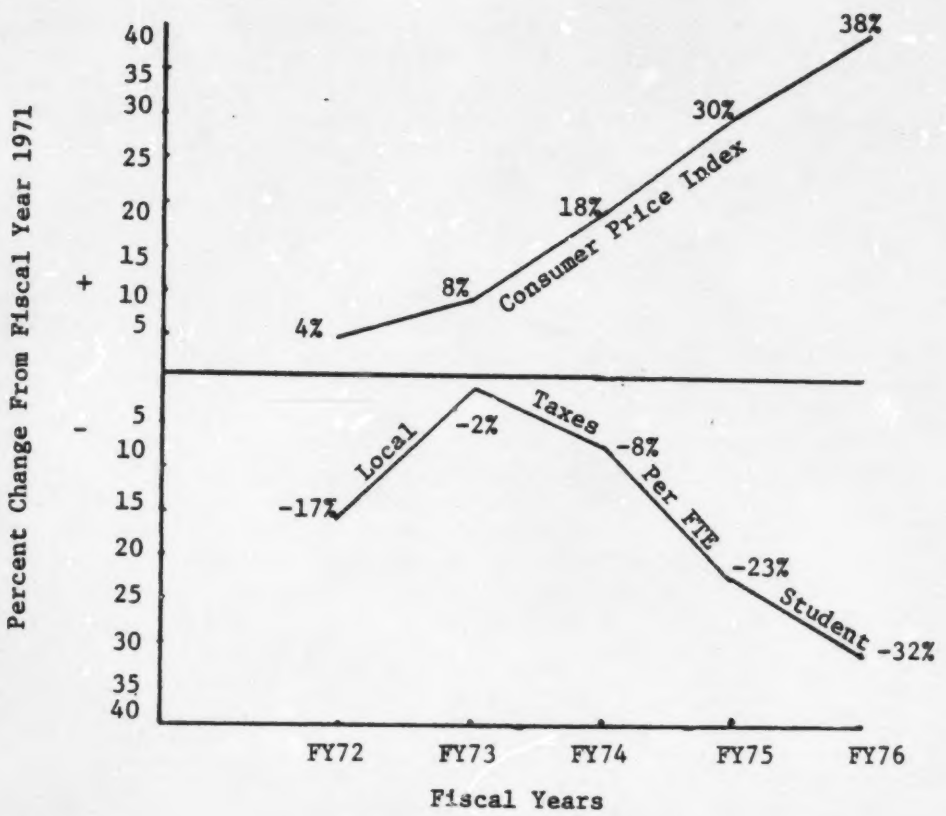


Figure 2

A COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN AVERAGE APPORTIONMENT GRANTS WITH CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

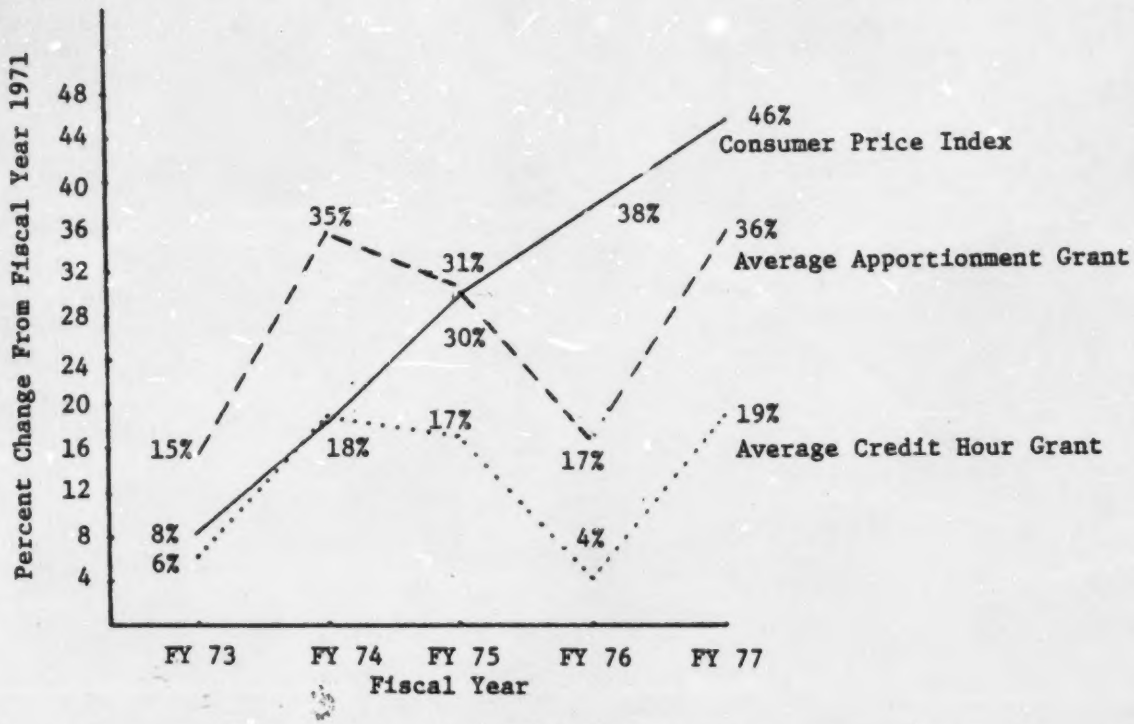
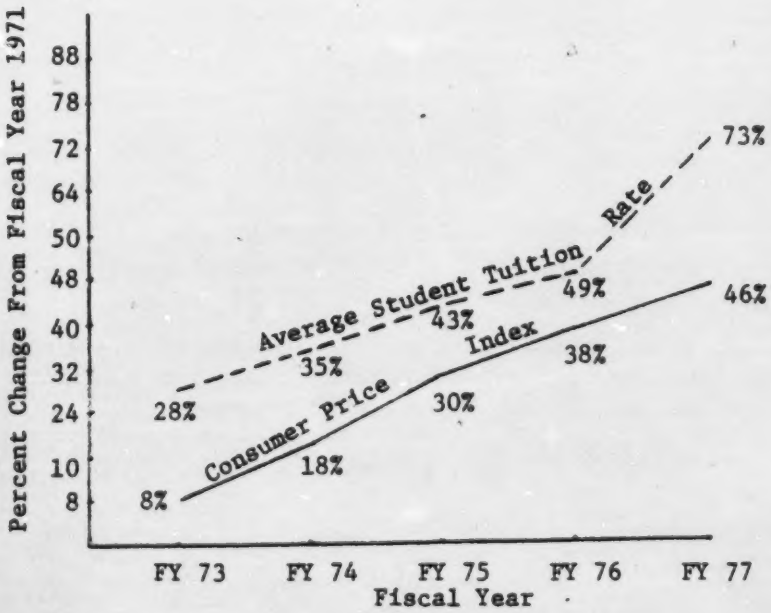


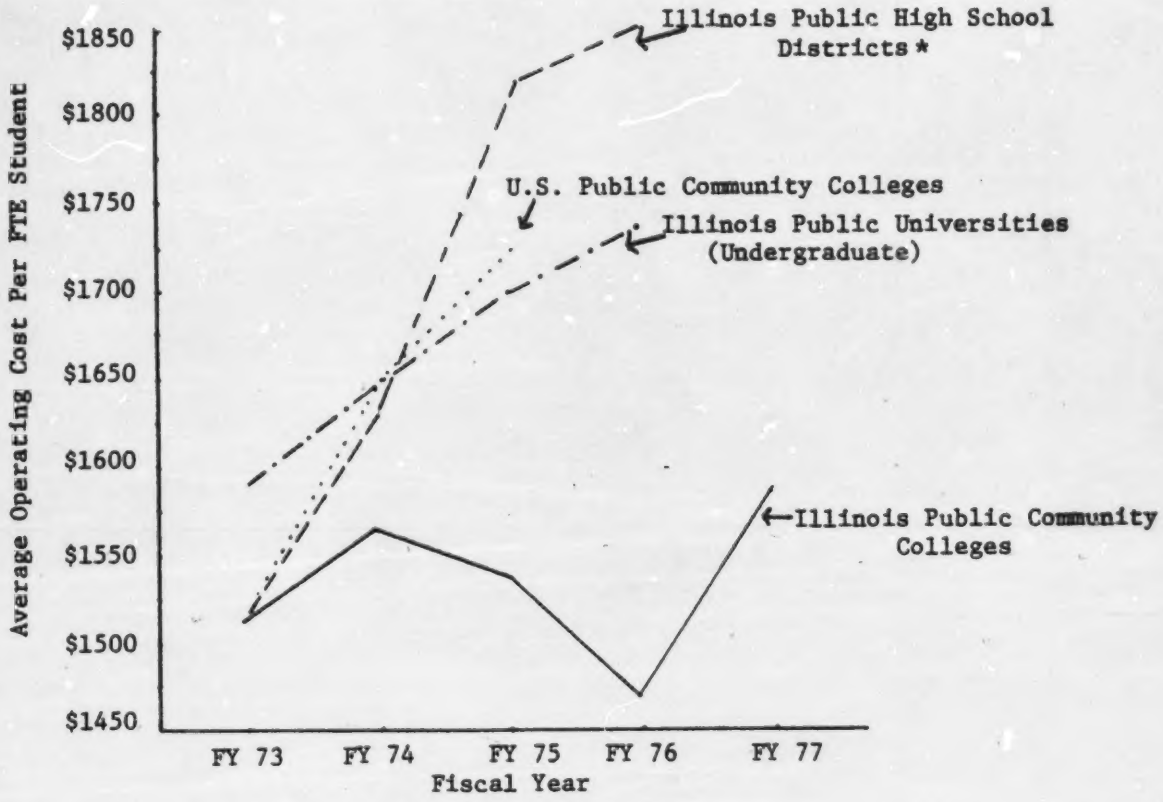
Figure 3

A COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN AVERAGE STUDENT TUITION PER SEMESTER CREDIT HOUR WITH CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



The community colleges have striken a responsible balance between revenues and funding needs by keeping expenditures within their means. As shown in Figure 4, Illinois public community colleges have kept unit costs relatively stable over the last five-year period while similar costs in community colleges of other states, Illinois high school districts, and Illinois public universities have varied from moderate to rather dramatic increases.

Figure 4
A COMPARISON OF AVERAGE OPERATING COSTS PER FTE STUDENT IN SELECTED SEGMENTS OF EDUCATION



*Includes only high school districts, not community unit districts or elementary districts.

While stabilizing unit costs is a meritorious practice, particularly from the taxpayers' points of view, it is not without its potential dangers--principally in the form of diminishing quality of instruction.

Recent State Funding Problems

While the "Blue Ribbon" funding plan, which was implemented in fiscal year 1977, has produced a number of desirable changes in community college funding, it has also produced several problems which need to be given careful attention. Principal among the problems are:

1. Estimates of local resource availability have been derived by using standard tax and tuition rates which have been different from, and often in excess of, actual funds available to the colleges. (The impact of using a standard tax rate would have been lessened if the provision for levying at a 17.5¢ education fund rate and 5¢ building/maintenance fund rate without a referendum had been adopted by the General Assembly.)

2. The state's revenue responsibility has been viewed as only that which remained after all other revenue sources were tapped; hence, the more local taxes, student tuition, and federal and other revenues are obtained, the less will be revenues received from the state--a factor which tends to discourage local iniative.

The problems were brought squarely into focus in the legislative deliberations on the fiscal year 1978 funding for community colleges in two major ways:

1. It became apparent well into the legislative process that some additional local (and some other state) revenues may be available. Application of the "Blue Ribbon" principles indicated a need to decrease state funding of equal magnitude.

2. When it became evident that community colleges were not going to reach previously anticipated enrollment levels, a new level of state funding responsibility was calculated using the "Blue Ribbon" method, and it proved to be insufficient to meet community college needs.

Hence, the weakness of the "Blue Ribbon" plan became apparent--the state has had no minimum obligation to community college funding as it has, e.g. to the elementary and secondary schools. Conversely, the community colleges have no maximum contribution for which they are responsible; the more they raise collectively, the less is the responsibility of the state. There appears to be little or no incentive to increase local revenue in order to enrich local programs and services under such a procedure. The proposed modifications to the "Blue Ribbon" plan presented in this budget request address themselves directly to these problems.

Governor Thompson of the State of Illinois has agreed that the current community college funding formula may have some shortcomings and should be studied; and he has called the matter to the attention of Dr. Donald Prince, Chairman of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, in his letter of July 6, 1977 wherein the Governor stated in part:

> "There was substantial legislative deliberation this year concerning the formula by which the state's portion of community college funding is determined. Apparently the Board of Higher Education modified the formula only a year after it was adopted by a 'blue ribbon' task force. Is this formula the most equitable way in which to fund community colleges?"

Proposed Funding Changes

In the spring of 1977 the Illinois Community College Board, the Illinois Community College Trustees Association, and the Illinois Council of Public Community College Presidents jointly formed an Ad Hoc Committee to study the current community college funding plan and determine whether or not changes should be recommended for future years. After a series of meetings, the Ad Hoc Committee agreed upon several modifications to the current funding plan. The new proposed modifications are as follows:

1. Sources of projected operating revenue for the plan are to be shared 50% from local sources and 50% from state/federal sources. An individual community college district would have the flexibility of obtaining its 50% share from any combination of local taxes and student tuition. The state/federal share would include all existing grant and apportionment funds from state and federal governments--excluding Illinois State Scholarship Commission awards to students.

2. There will be five funding categories as follows:

    a. baccalaureate-oriented
    b. business-occupational
    c. technical-occupational (including commerce, data processing, industrial, and natural science technologies)
    d. health-occupational
    e. general studies (including vocational skills, remedial-developmental, and other general studies)

3. The latest actual audited data will be used with adjustment factors common to all of higher education applied where necessary updating to current cost levels.

4. The plan will be cost based with the needs based on the official ICCB Unit Cost Study.

5. The 70% marginal growth concept and enrollment growth funds in existing programs will be provided by formula.

6. Special enrollment growth grants will be made for the initiation of approval new instructional programs at 130%.

7. Equalization (special assistance) funds will be provided to assume that a district could achieve 30% of the projected statewide average unit cost from local taxes by levying an amount equal to a tax rate necessary to raise 30% of such a statewide average unit cost. While it is expected that local taxes (when combined with a tuition assessment) will provide 50% of needed resources locally, when levied at a qualifying tax rate, no penalty will be imposed if a district does not levy (or assess) taxes and tuition at such a level.

8. The basic credit hour grants, equalization grants, and disadvantaged student grants would be appropriated to the ICCB and then allocated by the ICCB by formula to each community college district at the beginning

of the fiscal year with a list of the allocation to be issued prior to the appropriation process. This list will identify the specific dollar amount for each of the three types of grants for each community college district and will be made available to the IBHE, BOB, Legislature, and other interested groups prior to appropriation. The formula utilized for all three grants will also be so identified. Such allocations will then be provided to each district even though enrollments may decrease for that fiscal year, but any changes in the enrollment level will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.

9. There will be a special line item appropriation to the ICCB for special enrollment growth grants for credit hours (but not equalization) not to exceed the 70% marginal growth for enrollment growth in existing programs and 130% for initiation of any new approved instructional programs. Such enrollment growth grants will be paid at the end of the fiscal year for growth in existing and new programs after all credit hour claims are filed.

10. Provision will be made in substantive language to allocate the state aid appropriations on a quarterly basis with four equal payments with the vouchers to be filed by the ICCB early in each quarter.

11. Differential funding based on the variable unit cost by instructional categories, with subtraction of the constant local contribution, will be utilized for distribution of the credit hour grants in a manner parallel to the current distribution plan.

12. Equalization funds will include an adjustment in the equalized assessed valuation or the tax rate to take into consideration 50% of any tax collection losses in excess of the statewide average tax collection loss.

13. Disadvantaged student grants will be provided per FTE educationally disadvantaged student determined on the basis of the number of such FTE students failing to reach some level of objective measurement of students' educational level.

14. Disadvantaged student grants appropriated should approximate 3 1/2% of the total state credit hour grant appropriated.

15. Statutory provision should be made for minimum qualifying tax rates of 17.5¢ in the education fund, 5¢ in the building/maintenance fund, and 1¢ in the adult education/public service activities fund.

16. Total operating costs shall include net instructional cost plus public service cost--but shall not include research, building depreciation, chargebacks to other districts, and Federal share of student financial assistance.

Major Differences Between Fiscal Year 1978 and Proposed Fiscal Year 1979 Funding Plans

In order to provide a basis for comparison, the following is a listing of major differences between the fiscal year 1978 and the proposed fiscal year 1979 funding plan:

FY78	FY79
1. Local tax revenue estimated by applying a standard (median) tax rate to estimated EAV (one-half of 1976 and one-half of 1977) and adjustments made for: (a) public service activities (b) collection losses (c) non-district chargebacks (d) equalization Tuition revenue estimated by applying a standard (median) tuition rate to projected FTE enrollments.	1. Tax and tuition/fee revenues not estimated - 50% of the estimated resource requirements is to come from these local sources.
2. Eight instructional/funding categories: 1. Baccalaureate and Academic 2. Business, Public Service, and Personal Service 3. Data Processing, Commerce Technology 4. Natural Science, Industrial Technology 5. Health Technology 6. Vocational Skills 7. Remedial/Developmental 8. Other General Studies	2. Five instructional/funding categories: 1. Baccalaureate-oriented 2. Business-occupational 3. Technical-occupational 4. Health-occupational 5. General Studies
3. 70% marginal cost factor applied to all enrollment growth	3. 70% marginal cost factor applied to growth in existing programs - new program growth to be funded at 130%
4. Equalization calculated as the difference between (1) standard local tax contribution determined by applying a statewide median tax rate to a statewide average EAV/in-district FTE and (2) the amount of the tax revenue a district can actually raise by applying that same tax rate to its own EAV/in-district FTE	4. Basically the same except that the standard local tax contribution is calculated at 30% of the projected statewide average unit cost. Also an adjustment will be made for districts with above average tax collection losses.

5. Credit hour and equalization grants paid strictly on an approved claim basis.	5. Basic credit hour, equalization, and disadvantaged student grants to be allocated to districts at the beginning of the fiscal year and paid in four equal quarterly installments regardless of enrollment levels attained. Adjustments will be made in the next fiscal year.
6. Enrollment growth funds were a part of regular credit hour grant line items.	6. Enrollment growth funds will constitute a separate line item and will be paid after the end of the fiscal year after all credit hour claims are filed.
7. Disadvantaged student grants allocated on basis of remedial/developmental credit hours generated in previous fiscal year.	7. Disadvantaged student grants allocated on basis of some objective measure of student educational disadvantagement such as test scores.

Rationale for Funding Changes Recommended

In its deliberations, the Committee considered several funding alternatives. The proposed plan was chosen primarily for the following reasons:

1. It will be less affected by major fluctuations in the economy or enrollment than the current plan and should, therefore, be more operationally feasible for a longer period of time.

   Regardless of whether revenues or enrollments increase, stabilize, or decrease, the proposed plan calls for equal sharing of the responsibility for providing the revenues required by the enrollments--50% will be the local districts' responsibility and 50% will be that of state and federal sources. Sudden and/or unexpected increases or decreases in local or state revenue availability or in enrollments should never work to the advantage or disadvantage of either the state or local districts in terms of revenue responsibility. Thus, the local districts and the state will share equally in formula modifications caused by any revenue or enrollment changes.

2. It is simpler to calculate and explain to legislators and the lay public than the current plan.

   This plan reduces the complexity of calculations considerably. For example, in determining the available local revenue, it is no longer necessary to (a) apply either a statewide standard or individual district tax rate to district EAV's); (b) base local tax revenue partially on the EAV's of one fiscal year and partially on another; (c) account for individual district tax collection losses; (d) consider out-of-district chargeback receipts; (e) adjust for transfers from operating to non-operating tax funds; etc. as it is under the current plan. Further, it is no longer necessary to apply either statewide standard or individual district student tuition and fee rates to enrollments as it is under the present plan. Instead, the local revenue responsibility in the formula is simply 50% of total resource requirements. In addition, the number of funding categories was reduced from eight to five.

3. It will not be subject to wide and varying interpretation which tends to diminish the credibility of the community college system with legislators and state-level decision makers.

   At the present time, there is considerable variation in interpretation as to how to calculate revenue availability. For example, much discussion has taken place in recent years as to whether to apply standard or actual tax and tuition rates to EAV's and projected enrollments. There has been as much as $12 million variation in estimates of local tax and tuition revenues in the past depending upon whether standard or actual rates were used. As explained in

#2 previously, this plan calls simply for a 50% share of resource requirements from local districts and 50% from state/federal sources. The varying estimates among state officials in the past have caused legislators to suspect the credibility of those who request different state funding levels and attempt to justify the differences.

4. It should provide incentives (or remove disincentives) to local fiscal decision making.

   The proposed plan, in setting the local and state revenue contribution at specified percentage levels, will allow districts to increase local taxes or tuition without having such increased revenues count against them. In other words, the districts have an incentive to enrich programs through higher than average local revenue contributions. The plan would also remove disincentives to initiating high cost programs.

5. It should improve local budget planning.

   The proposed plan would allocate a set amount of state funds for basic credit hour and equalization grants to each district in advance and such funds would be paid in equal amounts and at equal time intervals during the fiscal year. (Enrollment growth grants would be paid after the end of the fiscal year.) The local district would thus be able to budget with assurance of receiving certain revenue levels and would be able to better handle the cash flow problems so often experienced.

6. It more closely approximates the principles established in Master Plan I of the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

   The IBHE in recommending the financing procedure for community colleges when they were first established stated the following:

   > "(The) state share (shall) be approximately 50% of the average operating costs of the...system."

   The proposed plan would insure that the state share, coupled with federal funds, will be 50% of the average operating cost of the system.

Basic Assumptions Used in Calculating Funding Needs

The community colleges are proposing to apply inflation factors for salaries, utilities, equipment, and general prices similar to those utilized for the universities for fiscal year 1979 (compared to fiscal year 1978). Based on a review of Chase Econometrics, Higher Education Prices and Price Indices, and the Chronicle of Higher Education, it is proposed that the following increases be provided in calculation of fiscal year 1979 funding needs: salaries - 8%; utilities - 12.5%; equipment - 8%; and general prices - 6%. These proposed factors equate to a composite inflation factor of 7.85% as calculated below:

Expenditure Category	Proposed Increase		Percentage of Total Expenditure Category		Weighted Factor Of Increase
Salaries	8.0%	x	75.8%	=	.06064
Utilities	12.5%	x	4.4%	=	.00550
Equipment	8.0%	x	2.5%	=	.00200
General Prices	6.0%	x	17.3%	=	.01038
			100.0%		.07852 or 7.85% Increase

To arrive at an increase for fiscal year 1978 over fiscal year 1977 (the year for which the latest unit cost data is available), the following assumptions were utilized:

Revenue Source	Percent Increase		Percent Revenue Source Of Total Revenues		Weighted Percent Increase
Student Tuition/Fees	4.00%*	x	20%	=	.0080
State Appropriation	3.66%**	x	40%	=	.0146
Local Taxes	4.69%***	x	40%	=	.0188
Total					.0414 or 4.14%

*Estimated based on previous year's increases.

**Based on an estimated average credit hour plus equalization grant of $19.69/credit hour for fiscal year 1977 and average credit hour plus equalization of $20.41/credit hour for fiscal year 1978.

***Based on the following:

	Percent Of Taxes Collected		Percentage EAV Increase		Weighted Factor Of Increase
FY76 Levy Against 1975 EAV Collected in FY78	77.21%	x	3.52%	=	.02718
FY77 Levy Against 1976 EAV Collected in FY78	22.79%	x	8.67%	=	.01976
					.04694

Thus, by applying the projected fiscal year 1979 increase of 7.85% to the projected fiscal year 1978 increase of 4.14%, a two-year projected increase of 12.3% may be applied to the fiscal year 1977 unit costs to obtain a fiscal year 1979 projected unit cost.

The Fiscal Year 1979 Operating Budget Request

Illinois Community College Board--System Budget

Table 2 presents a summary of application of the Ad Hoc Finance Committee principles and methodologies to the data received in the ICCB offices. This computation shows that the state's share of total resource requirements would be $130,742,169 for all grants to colleges for FY 1979.

Appendix A presents the unit cost data received thus far in the ICCB offices, by district and by instructional category. Table 3 translates these unit costs into credit hour grant rates for each of the proposed five funding categories. It should be noted that the unit costs for fiscal year 1977 do include $1.86 per semester credit hour for the cost of non-credit public service activities so that, as in the past two years, the state will share indirectly in the cost of such activities. Credit hour grant requests total $117,617,044.

Table 4 shows a computation of credit hour grants for both basic enrollments and enrollment growth. Enrollment growth is shown both for existing and new programs. The ICCB staff is estimating enrollments to increase by 4% in fiscal year 1978 and an additional 3.5% in fiscal year 1979 to a total of 177,324 FTE students in fiscal year 1979. Basic grants total $114,410,612 while grants for enrollment growth for existing programs total $2,189,985 and for new programs total $1,016,447.

Table 5 presents an application of data received to the equalization formula recommended by the Ad Hoc Finance Committee. It should be noted that, in accordance with the Committee's recommendation, certain districts have received an adjustment in these calculations for 50% of the tax collection losses in excess of the statewide average. A summary of tax collection losses is included in Appendix F. Equalization grants totaling $9,017,441 are to be distributed to nine districts, three less than in fiscal year 1978.

Disadvantaged student funding is being recommended at approximately the same level as in fiscal year 1978, $4,115,973. While no allocation of these funds is being recommended at this time, the Ad Hoc Finance Committee, along with the Council of Presidents and the Trustees Association, is working on a distribution method that would take into account some measure of <u>educational</u> disadvantagement. Presumably this would be some objective measure of student educational level. The $4,115,973 represents approximately 3.5% of the credit hour grant recommendation as proposed by the Ad Hoc Finance Committee and is an 11% increase over FY 1978.

AB/va
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Table 2

Illinois Community College Board

BASIC CALCULATIONS OF THE PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1979 FUNDING PLAN

Resource Requirements

Projected FY 1979 Unit Cost	$61.81	
Projected FY 1978 Enrollment	171,463 FTE	
Resource Requirements Based on FY 1978 Enrollments		$317,943,841
Projected FY 1979 Enrollments	177,324 FTE	
Total Enrollment Growth	5,861 FTE	
Existing Program Enrollment Growth	4,689 FTE	
Existing Program Enrollment Growth Resource Requirements		$ 6,086,369
New Program Enrollment Growth	1,172 FTE	
New Program Enrollment Growth Resource Requirements		$ 2,825,211
Total Resource Requirements		$326,855,421

Sources of Projected Revenues

Local Share of Resource Requirements @ 50%	$163,427,711
State/Federal Share of Resource Requirements @ 50%	$163,427,711

Composition of 50% State/Federal Share

Total State/Federal Share	$163,427,711
Less: Federal and Other State Share (10% of Total Resource Requirements)	$ 32,685,542
ICCB Grants (40% of Total Resource Requirements)	$130,742,169

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11/23/77

Table 3

Illinois Community College Board

PROPOSED CREDIT HOUR GRANT RATES FOR THE FIVE INSTRUCTIONAL CATEGORIES FOR FY 1979

	Baccalaureate	Business Occupational	Technical Occupational	Health Occupational	General[a] Studies	Average[d]
Estimated FY 1977 Net Instructional Unit Cost	$ 54.47	$ 50.83	$ 64.32	$ 82.68	$ 39.89	$ 53.18
Add: Estimated FY 1977 Public Service Unit Cost	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
Estimated FY 1977 Unit Cost (Net Instructional and Public Service)	56.33	52.69	66.18	84.54	41.75	55.04
Add: Inflationary Increase from FY 1977 to FY 1979 (12.3%)	6.93	6.48	8.14	10.40	5.14	6.77
Estimated FY 1979 Unit Cost (Net Instructional and Public Service)	63.26	59.17	74.32	94.94	46.89	61.81
Less: Adjustment for Enrollment Differential[c]	.38	.35	.44	.56	.28	.37
Adjusted FY 1979 Unit Cost (Net Instructional and Public Service)	62.88	58.82	73.88	94.38	46.61	61.44
Less: Standard Local Contribution (Not Including DAVTE Grants)[b]	35.30	35.30	35.30	35.30	35.30	35.30
Less: DAVTE Grants	-0-	2.94	5.89	9.81	-0-	1.56
Less: Other ICCB Grants	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
CREDIT HOUR GRANTS	25.11	18.11	30.22	46.80	8.8	22.11

a - Includes remedial-development, vocational skills, and other general studies
b - 50% local share plus 10% federal and other state share or 60% of projected average unit cost
c - Example NEW enrollment

Basic	171,463 (FTE)
Existing Growth	4,689 (FTE)
New Growth	1,172 (FTE)
	177,324 FTE Enrollment

Adjustment Factors			
Basic	= 1.0	Adjusted: 171,463 X 1.0 =	171,463
Existing Growth	= 0.7	4,689 X 0.7 =	3,282
New Growth	= 1.3	1,172 X 1.3 =	1,524
			176,269 Adjusted Enrollment (FTE)

$$\frac{61.81 \times 30 \times 176,269}{177,324 \times 30} = 61.44$$

61.81
61.44
.37

Rationale: If Unit Cost is calculated using the 176,269 FTE an erroneous calculation of Unit Cost will result. Therefore the above mentioned adjustment is used to compensate for the enrollment increase from 171,463 to 177,324 and the resultant adjustment factors. Resources are thereby adjusted for payment to 177,324 FTE in order to calculate an average for the FY 1979 projection.

d - The average shown here is different from that in Appendix A because the "enrollment mix" in the instructional categories in the Unit Cost Study differed from that of the 1977 Instructional Categories (Appendix B). Because non-apportionment FTE (e.g. Community Service) are included in the Unit Cost Study and Appendix B also shows the FTE for which Apportionment payments were made in FY 1977, Instructional Category FTE were those used in making the projections to 178,324 FTE (i.e. 164,738 X 1.04 X 1.035 = 177,324).

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Table 4

Illinois Community College Board

PROPOSED BASIC ENROLLMENT GROWTH* CREDIT HOUR GRANT FUNDING

FY 1978

	Basic FTE (171,463)	Basic Credit Hours	Rates	Total Dollars
Baccalaureate	81,231	2,436,930	25.26	$61,556,852
Business Occupational	25,420	762,600	18.22	13,894,572
Technical Occupational	19,831	594,930	30.40	18,085,872
Health Occupational	7,748	232,440	47.08	10,943,275
General Studies	37,233	1,116,990	8.89	9,930,041
Total/Average	171,463	5,143,890	22.24	$114,410,612

FY 1979

	Existing Program Growth FTE (4,689)	Existing Program Growth Credit Hours	Rates	Total Dollars
Baccalaureate	2,222	66,660	17.68	$ 1,178,549
Business Occupational	695	20,850	12.75	265,838
Technical Occupational	542	16,260	21.28	346,013
Health Occupational	212	6,360	32.96	209,626
General Studies	1,018	30,540	6.22	189,959
Total/Average	4,689	140,670	15.57	$ 2,189,985

FY 1979

	New Program Growth FTE (1,172)	New Program Growth Credit Hours	Rates	Total Dollars
Baccalaureate	554	16,620	32.84	$ 545,801
Business Occupational	174	5,220	23.69	123,662
Technical Occupational	136	4,080	39.52	161,242
Health Occupational	53	1,590	61.20	97,308
General Studies	255	7,650	11.56	88,434
Total/Average	1,172	35,160	28.91	1,016,447
Overall Totals/Averages	177,324	5,319,720	22.11	$117,617,044

*FY 1977 Credit Hours Paid in FY 1977 — 164,738 (See Appendix B)
Projected Percent Increase FY 1978 (4%) — x 1.04
Projected Percent Increase FY 1979 $3.5%) — x 1.035
177,324 Projected FY 1979 FTE

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Table 5

Illinois Community College Board

FISCAL YEAR 1979 SPECIAL ASSISTANCE
(EQUALIZATION) FUNDING FOR ILLINOIS
PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Dist. No.	District Name	(1) 1976 EAV	(2) FY 1977 In-District & Chbk. FTE[a]	(3) 1976 EAV Per FY 1977 In-District & Chbk. FTE	(4) EAV/FTE Adjusted For 50% of Tax Collection Loss Differential	(5) Column 4 x .0019 (19¢)	(6) $556 Minus Column 5	(7) Projected FY 79 In-District[c]	(8) Col. 6 x Col. 7 Total Equalization Grants
501	Kaskaskia	$ 486,885,351	1,381	$352,560	$352,560	$	$	$	$
502	DuPage	4,034,232,680	8,075	499,595	499,595				
503	Black Hawk	1,254,158,399	4,603[b]	272,465	272,465	518	38	4,626	175,788
504	Triton	2,077,487,487	6,914	300,475	296,479				
505	Parkland	1,602,526,380	2,962	541,028	541,028				
506	Sauk Valley	604,057,690	1,920	314,613	314,613				
507	Danville	539,820,486	1,885[b]	286,377	286,377	544	12	1,853	22,236
508	Chicago	12,566,512,918	51,015[b]	246,330	235,676	448	108	57,239	6,181,812
509	Elgin	924,824,968	2,466	375,030	375,030				
510	Thornton	1,074,439,729	4,337[b]	247,738	247,156	470	86	4,444	382,184
511	Rock Valley	1,605,432,494	3,450	465,343	465,343				
512	Wm. Rainey Harper	2,476,466,641	6,092	406,511	406,511				
513	Illinois Valley	1,097,312,937	2,178	503,817	503,817				
514	Illinois Central	2,224,185,303	5,079	437,918	437,918				
515	Prairie State	850,711,540	2,674	318,142	317,108				
516	Waubonsee	973,898,989	2,310	421,601	421,601				
517	Lake Land	1,041,028,089	2,255	461,653	461,653				
518	Carl Sandburg	788,181,642	1,385	569,084	569,084				
519	Highland	393,437,319	1,242	316,777	316,777				
520	Kankakee	684,874,488	1,757	389,798	389,798				
521	Rend Lake	322,731,289	1,375[b]	234,714	234,714	446	110	1,403	154,330
522	Belleville	1,431,697,777	4,750	301,410	301,410				
523	Kishwaukee	460,271,364	1,376	334,499	334,499				
524	Moraine Valley	1,690,347,316	5,352	315,835	313,924				
525	Joliet	2,122,010,220	4,633	458,021	458,021				
526	Lincoln Land	1,636,885,154	2,756	593,935	593,935				
527	Morton	642,439,301	1,763	364,401	364,401				
528	McHenry	668,560,774	1,350	495,230	495,230				
529	Illinois Eastern	565,584,091	4,572[b]	123,706	123,706	235	321	5,395	1,731,795
530	John A. Logan	424,298,104	1,535[b]	276,416	276,416	525	31	1,700	52,700
531	Shawnee	235,071,514	1,090[b]	215,662	215,662	410	146	1,230	179,580
532	Lake County	1,514,084,869	4,309	351,377	351,377				
533	Southeastern	210,998,882	946[b]	223,043	223,043	424	132	1,038	137,016
534	Spoon River	445,600,621	736	605,436	605,436				
535	Oakton	1,782,515,587	3,260	546,784	546,784				
536	Lewis & Clark	982,551,131	2,694	364,718	364,718				
537	Richland	839,172,349	1,064	788,696	788,696				
539	John Wood	502,571,289	975	515,457	515,457				
	Total	$53,777,867,182							$9,017,441

a - As reported in Table 3.1 from RAMP/CC.
b - Actual FY 1977 in-district FTE taken from apportionment claims records.
c - Calculated based on 10th Day Enrollment in FY 1978 and a standard 3.5% increase for FY 1979 except for Chicago which was projected at 12.2% for the two year period.

Equalization grants are provided to districts whose equalized assessed valuation per in-district FTE student is below that which is necessary to raise a standard amount of local tax revenue per student when a standard tax rate is applied. The standard amount of local tax revenue per student is $556 (30% of the projected FY 1979 net instructional unit cost per FTE student, ie. $61.81 x 30 x .30). The standard tax rate is the median tax rate of 19¢ less 1¢ for Public Service (18¢).

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Illinois Community College Board--State Community College of East St. Louis

The fiscal year 1979 budget represents estimated revenues and costs required to support educational programs and services at State Community College of East St. Louis with only a negligible increase in state appropriated funds. Each category of revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 1977 and fiscal year 1978 was scrutinized and evaluated in terms of assessing fiscal year 1979 institutional needs. In general, the philosophy behind the submission of this budget request is to incorporate the Illinois Community College Board mandate of bringing the semester credit hour unit cost of State Community College within no higher than the highest unit cost for fiscal year 1977 of comparable community colleges in the state. In a recent study completed by consultant, Mr. Gerald Smith, it was suggested that $75 per semester credit hour cost should be the goal in lieu of a $92 per semester credit hour cost as exemplified by budget data from the last three fiscal years.

Implicit in the presentation of the fiscal year 1979 preliminary budget is a commitment to gradually reduce the semester credit hour cost without decreasing quality of services to students.

To accomplish the goal of quality services at a reduced cost, the National and St. Louis All-Items Consumer Price Indices of 23.4% and 25.6% respectively used to provide rationale and justification for an increasing cost. The 23.4%, 25.6%, as well as an 8% inflation factor compounded for three years (since FY76) was calculated to select a range from which to adjust the $75 cost to a closer approximation of additional dollars required to purchase educational goods and services in fiscal year 1979. These conversion factors equated to $92.55 ($75 x 1.234); $94.20 ($75 x 1.256); and $94.48 ($75 x 1.2597 respectively. Based on these calculations, it was determined that an adjusted cost of $92-$94 would be more realistic in matching revenues to dollars for payment. The budget is conservately projected at a semester credit hour cost of $92.91 obtained by using the total budget figure of $3,910,000 divided by 63,090 quarter credit hours x .667 to support a leveling trend in enrollment utilizing the following assumptions:

1. Enrollment for the 1978-79 academic year will remain at a $\pm$100 FTE of 1,500 until new campus facilities are built attracting more students and the repayment of financial aid funds is resolved.

2. Sustaining state appropriated revenues comparable to fiscal year 1978; that is, approximately $3,910,000 may provide adequate operating funds if sufficient local tuition revenues are generated.

3. Local revenues must generate a minimum of $376,000 plus the $3,534,000 for a total budget amount of $3,910,000 without affecting College programs.

4. With a sustaining budget, salary increases for employees would have to be obtained by decreasing cost in such areas as equipment, contingencies, and $39,000 from ICCB line item salaries.

5. A sustaining budget is, in fact, a decreasing unit cost when, (a) additional dollars are not approved or requested when the cost of goods and services are increasing and (b) State Community College had to absorb for fiscal year 1978 and fiscal year 1979 $100,000 of disadvantaged student grant cost and an internal auditor's salary of $20,000 for fiscal year 1979.

6. If the 2% of total budget provision for contingencies is not mandatory and ICCB's $19,000 ($39,000 - $20,000 for internal auditor) can be utilized, sufficient funds for a cost-of-living increase can be given with a $3,543,000 state appropriated budget which included $90,000 more in matching funds.

Table 7, Column C, shows that by reducing funds as allocated in fiscal year 1978 for fiscal year 1979 for equipment and contingencies that approximately $101,000 plus ICCB's $19,000 would provide $120,000 for a cost-of-living increase; or $120,000 less $19,000 for only $101,000. A 5% across-the-board cost-of-living increase on $2,412,000($2,392,000 + $20,000 x .05) equals $120,600. To analyze other adjustments that have been made to reach the goal of a reducing unit cost, see Table 7.

Table 7 is presented to show the significant differences between each budget at the beginning of the fiscal year. Column A compared with Column B provides a decrease of $188,597, as shown in Column AA for full/part-time personnel services. Whereas, Column B when compared to Column C reflects an increase of $146,455, the amount given as staff increased for fiscal year 1978 plus the internal auditor's salary. The $188,597 shows a reduction in full/part-time personnel services for fiscal year 1978 as indicated in Column B less cost-of-living increases of approximately $126,445. The decrease ($188,597) occurred due to attrition, cancelled positions, and unfilled positions. The impact of this decrease would be distorted if cost-of-living increases for fiscal year 1978 (Column B) had been included in the full/part-time line item. Another view is that there was an overall net decrease of $74,787 in personnel services. Except for (A) each full-time line item under personnel services for (B) and (C) gives the budgeted salaries before cost-of-living increases. In Column A, salary increases are included in the full/part-time line item because it provides a realistic comparison and a base figure to delineate changes for fiscal year 1978 and fiscal year 1979.

In a final analysis, if local education revenues are not generated as projected, further reductions decreasing unit cost would occur by controlling and making budgetary revisions.

TABLE 6 AND TABLE 7 WERE REMOVED FROM THIS DOCUMENT PRIOR TO ITS BEING SUBMITTED TO THE ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE.

Illinois Community College Board - Central Office Budget

In FY 1979 the ICCB plans to make only modest changes within the ICCB office operation in Springfield. First, several positions will be eliminated with the reduction in responsibilities for the State Community College of East St. Louis as a result of the passage of legislation to establish a new governing board for SCC. Secondly, one new Accounting Clerk II position would be added from general revenue funds to enable existing staff to do more auditing of state funding claims in the community colleges. Third, three existing positions funded from special grants from the Governor's Office of Manpower and Human Development for CETA Manpower Training Programs in the community colleges would be transferred to general revenue funds. The net effect of these three changes is a reduction in the total ICCB office staff from 35 persons in FY 1978 to 33 persons in FY 1979 but results in an increase in ICCB office staff paid directly from general revenue funds for the ICCB office from 29 to 33 persons. In order to provide these services, it is also necessary to increase the supporting elements such as travel, contractual services, printing, and commodities for these above positions.

The ICCB office is also attempting to refine the M.I.S. system that has been utilized over the past three to four years. Requests throughout the community college system and from federal and state sources have caused us to again look at our system and propose additional refinements so that these requests can be met.

	FY78 Appropriation	FY79 Budget Request
Personal Services	$465,059	$586,316

Additional funds are being included in the general revenue fund line item for Personal Services to transfer four positions currently funded from other sources to GRF. Three of these positions are currently being funded out of CETA funds provided by the Governor's Office of Manpower and Human Development. The ICCB plans to include these positions within the ICCB office on a permanent basis. These positions are: Economic Development Officer; Interagency Coordinator for CETA Programs; Secretary III, Transcriber to support the above positions. It is also necessary for the ICCB to add an Account Clerk II position so that our present auditor will be given additional time so that he may conduct field audits. An additional position was added during FY 1978 to provide a secretary for the Deputy Director and this position would be continued in FY 1979.

These five positions to be funded will require approvimately $81,000 in fiscal year 1979. The ICCB staff is also recommending an 8% salary increase for all administrative and civil service employees. This increase comes to an additional $40,000. (See Appendix K for detail.)

	FY78 Appropriation	FY79 Budget Request
Contractual Services Approximately $19,000 additional funds are being included in fiscal year 1979 for Contractual Services. These funds will provide for the Xerox 9200 machine, increased expense for the ICCB Legal Counsel, and an additional $3,000 for the operation of the ICCB Economic Development Grant program. (See Appendix L for detail.)	$ 80,096	$ 99,103
Travel An $8,000 increase is necessary in the line item for Travel, since new Higher Education Travel regulations have been implemented requiring increased costs for hotel/motel/ lodging, meals, and per diem. Within this $8,000 is $5,000 for travel for the Economic Development Officer and the Interagency Coordinator for CETA Programs.	25,000	33,000
Commodities	8,500	9,000
Printing	2,000	5,500
Equipment Commodities, Printing, and Equipment have received nominal increases due to increased costs of commodities and costs necessary to print the ICCB Bulletin through the Department of Administrative Services. Equipment is being increased by $1,000 to provide the ICCB with means to trade obsolete typewriters and transcription equipment.	1,000	2,000
Telecommunications Telecommunications is being increased approximately $3,000 to supplement the ICCB budget for actual costs of telecommunications for the past three years. In the past, the ICCB has provided funds from the State Community College budget to meet costs which average approximately $1,200 per month.	13,650	16,500
Electronic Data Processing Electronic Data Processing is being increased by approximately $10,000 to provide 8% salary increases for EDP personnel. An additional $5,000 to the University of Illinois for computer time and $2,000 for equipment rental on data processing hardware is being requested. (See Appendix I for detail.)	94,095	104,819
Management Information System The ICCB M.I.S. System has been implemented and in operation for the past four years. Plans for design refinements are necessary at this time to provide for basic external information for federal and state reporting. Since the installation of these modules three years ago, requirements for certain data not presently automated has increased to the extent that in order to meet these needs, refinements of the basic M.I.S. System are warranted. (See Appendix G for detail.)	-0-	84,250
Retirement (18.29% of payroll)	31,400	115,367

	FY78 Appropriation	FY79 Budget Request
Research	$ -0-	$ 25,000
Two research projects of utmost importance within the community college system are development of a statewide impact study of community colleges on students, and an impact study of community colleges upon the economy. The $25,000 would provide funds for pilot studies to include several community colleges within both of these areas and the results of these studies would be published and disseminated statewide. (See Appendix H for detail.)		
Economic Development	-0-	1,500,000
An additional $1,500,000, in a separate line item (Table 8), for Economic Development Planning grants and tuition waivers for employees of new or expanding business and industry in the State of Illinois is being planned ($1,000,000 for planning grants and $500,000 for tuition waivers). (See Appendix M for detail.)		
Federal, State, and Private Grants	-0-	100,000
The ICCB office now has legislative authority to receive grants from federal, state, or private sources. Solicitation of these grants has begun by the ICCB staff. Since these funds must be appropriated, we are including an amount of $100,000 to be appropriated for these proposals. Appendix J indicates what type of grants and for what purposes these funds will be solicited.		

Table 8 summarizes the Illinois Community College Board office budget request for FY 1979 as compared to past years' appropriations.

Table 8

Illinois Community College Board

Summary of Operating Costs by Object of Expenditures

Object Classification	Historical Years 74-75	75-76	76-77	Current Year 77-78	Budget Year 78-79
Appropriated State Funds					
ICCB Office Operations:	$351,433	$389,625	$433,730	$ 465,059	$ 586,316
Personal Services	68,300	65,743	74,446	80,096	99,103
Contractual Services	15,000	16,872	19,989	25,000	33,000
Travel	5,842	6,510	8,379	8,500	9,000
Commodities	256	2,873	2,500	2,000	5,500
Printing	623	1,363	465	1,000	2,000
Equipment	9,923	9,991	17,893	13,600	16,500
Telecommunications					
Electronic Data Processing:	31,056	35,608	31,575	42,425	45,819
Personal Services	3,314	13,322	17,033	19,080	21,000
Rental of Equipment	-0-	5,948	3,767	-0-	-0-
Prof. & Tech. Services	4,375	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Tabulation Service	7,955	1,213	21,834	30,000	35,000
Central Process	-0-	1,132	2,444	2,590	3,000
Printing & Supplies	$498,077	$550,200	$634,055	$ 689,400	$ 856,238
Sub-total Office Operations	14,800	12,100	17,600	31,400	115,367
Retirement	$512,877	$562,300	$651,655	$ 720,800	$ 971,605
Sub-total Operations					
Statewide Community College Management					
Management Information System:	8,148	400	-0-	-0-	-0-
Personal Services					
Contractual Services	92	291	-0-	-0-	-0-
Freight	501	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Repairs	35	8,348	-0-	-0-	-0-
Rental	52,064	70,150	-0-	-0-	57,500
Prof. & Tech.	2,034	18,065	14,125	-0-	8,500
Central Process.	105	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Other	497	640	-0-	-0-	4,000
Travel	664	1,905	-0-	-0-	-0-
Printing	1,102	-0-	875	-0-	1,750
Commodities	256	-0-	-0-	-0-	7,500
Equipment	12,106	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Rental of Equipment	2,396	-0-	-0-	-0-	5,000
Telecommunications	80,000	99,999	15,000	-0-	84,250
Sub-Total MIS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	25,000
Research					
State Community College Office Budget					
Personal Services	26,350	30,388	36,631	46,375	-0-
Equipment	7,600	2,616	1,793	925	-0-
All Other	12,725	17,706	12,031	5,500	-0-
Sub-total SCC	46,675	50,710	50,455	52,800	-0-
Unexpended Lapsed Funds	2,143	101	11,943	-0-	-0-
SUB-TOTAL STATE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	641,695	713,110	729,055	773,600	1,080,855
GOMHD-CETA Funds					
Personal Services	-0-	-0-	11,755	57,000	-0-
Equipment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Economic Development Grant	-0-	-0-	-0-	150,000	-0-
All Others	-0-	-0-	1,654	20,584	500,000
Sub-total GOMHD-CETA Funds	-0-	-0-	14,409	227,584	500,000
Other Funded Operations					
Federal & Private Grants	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	100,000
Economic Development Grant	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000,000
SUB-TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	-0-	-0-	14,409	227,584	1,600,000
GRAND TOTAL ALL FUNDS	641,695	713,110	743,464	1,001,184	2,680,855

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Illinois Community College Board

SUMMARY TABLE
FY 1979 OPERATING BUDGET REQUEST

Community College Grants:		
Basic Grants	$114,410,612	
Existing Growth Grants	2,189,985	
New Program Growth Grants	1,016,447	
Credit Hour Grants		117,617,044
Disadvantaged Grants		4,115,973
Equalization Grants		9,017,441
Resource Requirements		$130,750,458
(Note: This differs with Table 2 because of rounding error in computations in Tables 3 and 4. The magnitude of the rounding error is .00006)		
State Community College of East St. Louis:		$ 3,534,000
ICCB Central Office:		
Basic Operations	$ 971,605	
Research	109,250	
		$ 1,080,855
Total General Revenue Fund Request for FY 1979 for Community College System		$135,365,313
General Revenue Request for Economic Development Grants for FY 1979		1,500,000
Federal and Private Grants for FY 1979		100,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR FY 1979		$136,965,313

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Appendix A

Illinois Community College Board

FY77 NET INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT COST BY INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM AREA CONVERTED TO THE PROPOSED 5 FUNDING CATEGORIES FOR ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Dist. No.	Community College	Bacc. Oriented	Business Occup.	Tech. Occup.	Health Occup.	General Studies	Average-All Categories
501	Kaskaskia	$ 55.46	$ 55.96	$ 66.03	$ 73.22	$ 57.39	$ 59.27
502	DuPage	54.91	52.48	60.42	108.63	73.76	57.11
503	Black Hawk	55.76	51.33	65.66	76.97	53.05	57.18
504	Triton	51.52	43.97	64.27	75.91	53.25	54.22
505	Parkland	55.60	51.66	77.12	113.46	79.71	64.74
506	Sauk Valley	53.68	51.67	52.17	69.75	52.81	54.49
507	Danville	48.03	48.83	71.33	70.78	43.39	52.06
508	Chicago City *	56.81	53.84	58.97	87.73	33.25	46.42
509	Elgin	52.94	40.71	66.32	81.22	49.53	54.58
510	Thornton	59.96	52.22	66.17	75.87	50.21	58.10
511	Rock Valley	53.05	45.78	65.58	80.34	45.54	53.90
512	William R. Harper	57.73	56.72	70.25	69.12	52.85	59.59
513	Illinois Valley	51.66	41.70	61.96	62.32	52.49	52.41
514	Illinois Central	59.63	51.45	72.50	98.71	57.05	61.80
515	Prairie State	53.43	46.72	54.15	92.67	44.19	55.26
516	Waubonsee	53.58	55.90	72.02	81.88	49.26	57.22
517	Lake Land	48.15	46.49	57.77	77.78	47.92	51.25
518	Carl Sandburg	60.02	57.64	63.23	77.88	70.03	63.18
519	Highland	64.23	58.23	80.99	66.68	59.44	64.83
520	Kankakee	49.70	51.80	78.36	92.58	48.87	55.75
521	Rend Lake	50.27	48.06	51.21	-0-	53.65	51.40
522	Belleville	47.40	38.82	58.78	90.91	49.18	49.89
523	Kishwaukee	45.75	40.83	62.97	68.25	63.68	52.19
524	Moraine Valley	45.53	41.26	60.89	83.13	44.67	47.32
525	Joliet	51.37	49.69	64.32	108.56	54.23	55.21
526	Lincoln Land	58.56	55.15	84.06	114.49	70.34	64.18
527	Morton	68.49	59.76	74.20	88.54	76.66	69.57
528	McHenry	60.12	49.91	68.66	132.70	64.57	60.53
529	Illinois Eastern	39.71	42.70	44.90	61.97	36.06	41.34
530	John A. Logan	51.32	56.12	91.41	61.97	45.26	54.18
531	Shawnee	42.50	50.38	68.28	34.43	56.44	49.95
532	Lake County	49.77	44.57	65.64	86.35	44.47	53.45
533	Southeastern	54.53	43.70	60.67	61.02	48.08	53.69
534	Spoon River	84.98	81.12	108.34	92.68	76.38	88.79
535	Oakton	53.99	60.46	75.91	84.92	51.02	57.13
536	Lewis and Clark	59.74	49.87	70.85	112.09	54.89	60.24
537	Richland	67.37	70.15	100.52	--	71.54	72.01
539	John Wood	61.40	53.67	57.89	45.25	27.93	57.13
	AVERAGE	$ 54.47	$ 50.83	$ 64.32	$ 82.68	$ 39.89	$ 52.89

*All City Colleges of Chicago						
Except CUSI	$ 56.81	$ 53.84	$ 58.97	$ 87.73	$ 61.09	$ 57.81
CUSI (Only)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	31.19	31.19
All City Colleges	56.81	53.84	58.97	87.73	33.25	46.42

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Appendix B

ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD
BUDGET PLANNING SYSTEM

TOTAL FTE PAID BY INSTRUCTIONAL CATEGORY FOR FY 1977

	BACC	BUS, PUB SERV	DATA PROC COMM TECH	NAT SCI IND TECH	HEALTH TECH	VOC SKILLS	REMEDIAL DEVELOP	GENERAL STUDIES	TOTAL FY77 FTE
501 KASKASKIA	811	98	61	170	146	30	16	51	1,383
502 DUPAGE	5,215	1,290	626	588	172	11	106	237	8,246
503 BLACK HAWK	1,891	661	110	719	201	47	920	101	4,650
504 TRITON	4,167	1,347	419	780	640	360	404	367	8,484
505 PARKLAND	1,930	504	114	366	296	32	155	48	3,452
506 SAUK VALLEY	903	413	38	229	184	32	116	34	1,950
507 DANVILLE	989	355	61	281	72	37	142	55	1,992
508 CHICAGO	18,845	5,913	1,288	1,188	1,227	1,500	17,717	3,338	51,015
509 ELGIN	1,311	482	87	230	166	9	127	62	2,475
510 THORNTON	2,264	677	124	105	303	87	776	143	4,449
511 ROCK VALLEY	1,868	676	95	349	166	107	92	87	3,440
512 WM. RAINEY HARPE	3,605	1,395	293	500	417	74	537	116	6,938
513 ILLINOIS VALLEY	1,425	272	53	212	149	25	58	18	2,213
514 ILLINOIS CENTRAL	2,617	1,185	223	533	336	61	339	126	5,419
515 PRAIRIE STATE	1,703	448	161	308	227	9	62	23	2,941
516 WAUBONSEE	1,331	280	91	228	101	20	181	56	2,289
517 LAKE LAND	1,343	288	72	546	127	17	78	57	2,528
518 CARL SANDBURG	486	273	31	255	144	8	56	72	1,325
519 HIGHLAND	636	187	23	133	61	12	122	50	1,225
520 KANKAKEE	786	210	18	157	130	75	288	77	1,742
521 REND LAKE	638	191	17	440	89	23	63	50	1,510
522 BELLEVILLE	2,491	909	210	614	227	167	190	152	4,960
523 KISHWAUKEE	642	251	52	352	61	15	107	19	1,499
524 MORAINE VALLEY	2,871	1,091	170	199	243	222	402	153	5,350
525 JOLIET	2,306	828	168	805	104	116	407	231	5,166
526 LINCOLN LAND	1,972	361	75	224	147	14	91	40	2,905
527 MORTON	958	256	72	125	125	45	98	42	1,721
528 MCHENRY	711	247	45	240	2	20	69	34	1,369
529 ILLINOIS EASTERN	2,165	373	73	939	192	217	206	435	4,600
530 JOHN A. LOGAN	803	218	1	86	128	80	71	114	1,501
531 SHAWNEE	471	204	4	206	75	12	75	106	1,154
532 LAKE COUNTY	2,279	944	109	470	253	24	380	49	4,508
533 SOUTHEASTERN	564	205	17	315	120	14	80	10	1,325
534 SPOON RIVER	328	95	17	146	63	27	59	24	759
535 OAKTON	2,288	369	145	143	158	142	260	221	3,727
536 LEWIS & CLARK	1,056	623	79	267	118	31	223	90	2,487
537 RICHLAND	648	162	17	100	0	13	64	19	1,023
539 JOHN WOOD	520	140	8	237	74	22	4	11	1,016
SUBTOTAL	78,044	24,423	5,267	13,786	7,444	3,727	25,124	6,923	164,737
ENROLLMENT ADJUSTMENTS PAID IN FY 1977									
508 Chicago							2,135		2,135
525 Joliet	230	67	12	74	4	5	45	38	475
TOTALS	78,274	24,489	5,353	13,786	7,448	3,727	27,348	6,922	167,348

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Appendix C

Illinois Community College Board

EQUALIZED ASSESSED VALUATION FOR THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976
(AS REPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS)

Dist. No.	District Name	1975 Equalized Assessed Valuation	1976 Equalized Assessed Valuation	Percent Increase
501	Kaskaskia	$ 408,889,498	$ 486,885,351	19.07%
502	DuPage	3,538,686,054	4,034,232,680	14.00
503	Black Hawk	1,136,276,838	1,254,158,399	10.37
504	Triton	2,005,792,556	2,077,487,487	3.57
505	Parkland	1,412,876,003	1,602,526,380	13.42
506	Sauk Valley	565,337,716	604,057,690	6.85
507	Danville	494,572,307	539,820,486	9.15
508	Chicago City	12,230,755,456	12,566,512,918	2.75
509	Elgin	884,133,978	924,824,968	4.60
510	Thornton	1,050,989,469	1,074,439,729	2.23
511	Rock Valley	1,553,762,161	1,605,432,494	3.33
512	Wm. Rainey Harper	2,165,797,280	2,476,466,641	14.34
513	Illinois Valley	930,887,476	1,097,312,937	17.88
514	Illinois Central	2,086,162,046	2,224,185,303	6.62
515	Prairie State	821,551,843	850,711,540	3.55
516	Waubonsee	935,246,786	973,898,989	4.13
517	Lake Land	874,315,206	1,041,028,089	19.07
518	Carl Sandburg	670,672,019	788,181,642	17.52
519	Highland	372,418,993	393,437,319	5.64
520	Kankakee	616,637,209	684,874,488	11.07
521	Rend Lake	263,990,665	322,731,289	22.25
522	Belleville	1,346,259,890	1,431,697,777	6.35
523	Kishwaukee	404,796,105	460,271,364	13.70
524	Moraine Valley	1,627,487,861	1,690,347,336	3.86
525	Joliet	1,831,622,338	2,122,010,220	15.85
526	Lincoln Land	1,422,701,917	1,636,885,154	15.05
527	Morton	646,765,439	642,439,301	(.67)
528	McHenry	604,072,631	668,560,774	10.68
529	Illinois Eastern	481,011,583	565,584,091	17.58
530	John A. Logan	351,059,610	424,298,104	20.86
531	Shawnee	173,088,524	235,071,514	35.81
532	Lake County	1,313,169,878	1,514,084,869	15.30
533	Southeastern	190,095,053	210,998,882	10.99
534	Spoon River	360,582,013	445,600,621	23.58
535	Oakton	1,645,810,717	1,782,515,587	8.31
536	Lewis & Clark	880,395,999	982,551,131	11.60
537	Richland	736,590,231	839,172,349	13.93
539	John Wood	453,241,433	502,571,289	10.88
	Total	$49,488,502,781	$53,777,867,182	8.67%

Appendix D

Illinois Community College Board

TAX RATES FOR ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1977 (ACTUAL), 1978 (ESTIMATED),
AND 1979 (ESTIMATED) (In Cents Per $100)

Dist. No.	District Name	Maximum Authorized FY1977 Tax			Fiscal Year 1977 (Actual)			Fiscal Year 1978 (Estimated)			Fiscal Year 1979 (Estimated)		
		Education Tax Fund	+ Building Maint. Tax Levy Rate	= Total	Education Tax Fund	+ Building Maint. Tax Levy Rate	= Total	Education Tax Fund	+ Building Maint. Tax Levy Rate	= Total	Education Tax Fund	+ Building Maint. Tax Levy Rate	= Total
501	Kaskaskia	17.50¢	7.50¢	25.00¢	17.50¢	7.50¢	25.00¢	17.50¢	7.50¢	25.00¢	17.50¢	7.50¢	25.00¢
502	DuPage	17.50	3.00	20.50	11.00	3.00	14.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	13.00	3.00	16.00
503	Black Hawk	12.00	2.00	14.00	12.00	2.00	14.00	12.00	2.00	14.00	12.00	2.00	14.00
504	* Triton	13.00	2.00	15.00	13.00	2.00	15.00	25.50	7.00	32.50	25.50	7.00	32.50
505	* Parkland	8.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	16.00	10.00	26.00
506	Sauk Valley	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00
507	Danville	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.05	7.32	24.37	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00
508	Chicago City	17.50	.61	18.11	17.50	0.61	18.11	17.50	1.40	18.90	17.50	1.08	18.58
509	Elgin	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00
510	Thornton	10.00	5.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	5.00	15.00
511	Rock Valley	11.00	4.00	15.00	9.37	2.94	12.31	11.00	3.25	14.25	11.00	4.00	15.00
512	Wm. Rainey Harper	11.00	4.00	15.00	11.00	4.00	15.00	11.00	11.00	22.00	11.00	4.00	15.00
513	Illinois Valley	13.40	4.00	17.40	13.00	4.00	17.00	13.00	4.00	17.00	13.00	4.00	17.00
514	Illinois Central	20.00	5.00	25.00	17.50	3.75	21.25	18.40	5.00	23.40	20.00	5.00	25.00
515	Prairie State	9.00	3.00	12.00	9.00	3.00	12.00	9.00	3.00	12.00	9.00	3.00	12.00
516	Waubonsee	10.00	3.00	13.00	10.00	3.00	13.00	10.00	3.00	13.00	10.00	3.00	13.00
517	Lake Land	10.00	2.50	12.50	10.00	2.50	12.50	10.00	2.50	12.50	10.00	2.50	12.50
518	Carl Sandburg	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00
519	Highland	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.40	7.50	24.90	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00
520	Kankakee	14.00	4.00	18.00	12.90	3.70	16.60	14.00	4.00	18.00	14.00	4.00	18.00
521	Rend Lake	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00
522	Belleville	13.20	2.80	16.00	13.20	2.80	16.00	13.20	2.80	16.00	13.20	2.80	16.00
523	Kishwaukee	17.50	5.00	22.50	13.26	4.99	18.25	13.50	5.00	18.50	14.00	5.00	19.00
524	Moraine Valley	17.50	5.00	22.50	17.50	5.00	22.50	8.00	5.00	13.00	17.50	5.00	25.00
525	* Joliet	7.50	5.00	12.50	7.50	5.00	12.50	8.59	6.00	14.59	9.32	6.00	15.32
526	Lincoln Land	15.00	4.00	19.00	15.00	4.00	19.00	15.00	4.00	19.00	15.00	4.00	19.00
527	Morton	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00
528	McHenry	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00
529	Illinois Eastern	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00	17.50	7.50	25.00
530	John A. Logan	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00
531	Shawnee	20.00	5.00	25.00	17.70	5.00	22.70	17.77	5.00	22.77	17.70	5.00	22.70
532	Lake County	13.00	6.00	19.00	13.00	6.00	19.00	13.00	6.00	19.00	13.00	6.00	19.00
533	Southeastern	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	25.00
534	Spoon River	20.00	5.00	25.00	17.90	4.50	22.40	25.00	5.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	30.00
535	Oakton	17.50	5.00	22.50	17.50	5.00	22.50	17.50	5.00	22.50	17.50	5.00	25.00
536	Lewis & Clark	15.00	5.00	20.00	14.70	9.80	24.50	15.00	10.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	25.00
537	Richland	15.00	4.00	19.00	15.00	4.00	19.00	15.00	4.00	19.00	15.00	4.00	19.00
539	John Wood	17.50	5.00	22.50	17.50	5.00	22.50	17.50	5.00	22.50	17.50	5.00	25.00
	High	20.00¢	10.00¢	25.00¢	20.00¢	10.00¢	25.00¢	25.50¢	11.00¢	32.50¢	25.50¢	10.00¢	32.50¢
	Low	7.50	.61	12.00	7.50	.61	12.00	8.00	1.40	12.00	9.00	1.08	12.00
	Median	15.00	5.00	19.00	13.98	4.75	18.63	15.00	5.00	19.50	15.00	5.00	19.00

*Districts 504, 505 & 525 passed successful tax rate referenda in 1977 to permit increases in future years.

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Appendix E

Illinois Community College Board

FY 1978 TUITION AND FEES AS REPORTED BY ILLINOIS STATE SCHOLARSHIP COMMISSION

District Number	District Name	FY78 Tuition Charged Per Semester Credit Hour	FY78 Anticipated Tuition & Fee Revenue Per Semester Credit Hour	Total Annual Fees	FY78 Projected Tuition & Fees Revenue (RAMP/CC)	FY78 Projected Total Annual FTE (RAMP/CC)
501	Kaskaskia	$ 8.00	$ 8.21	$32.00	$ 375,000	1,523
502	DuPage	15.00	16.08	72.00	4,075,000	8,446
503	Black Hawk	16.00	15.94	32.00	2,404,000	5,027
504	Triton	13.00	17.02	20.00	4,475,000	8,763
505	Parkland	16.00	14.91	32.00	1,968,000	4,400
506	Sauk Valley	16.00	15.06	--	883,000	1,955
507	Danville	12.00	15.30	--	934,000	2,035
508	Chicago City	11.00	5.63	10.50	9,958,000	59,001
509	Elgin	12.00	13.08	30.00	1,029,000	2,622
510	Thornton	17.00	13.75	16.00	2,498,000	6,057
511	Rock Valley	15.00	16.85	32.00	1,751,000	3,464
512	Wm. Rainey Harper	15.00	17.11	--	3,837,000	7,474
513	Illinois Valley	10.00	9.48	30.00	637,000	2,241
514	Illinois Cencral	12.00	13.18	--	2,155,000	5,452
515	Prairie State	17.00	16.93	16.00	1,548,700	3,050
516	Waubonsee	13.00	14.00	20.00	983,000	2,340
517	Lake Land	13.50	14.15	51.00	1,046,800	2,466
518	Carl Sandburg	9.00	9.52	24.00	412,000	1,442
519	Highland	15.00	14.37	24.00	569,000	1,320
520	Kankakee	12.00	12.38	34.00	650,000	1,750
521	Rend Lake	7.50	8.71	32.00	459,000	1,757
522	Belleville	11.00	12.98	30.00	1,936,000	4,970
523	Kishwaukee	12.00	13.62	58.00	641,000	1,569
524	Moraine Valley	12.00	13.11	--	2,149,000	5,466
525	Joliet	13.00	15.12	32.00	2,438,000	5,374
526	Lincoln Land	12.00	12.67	13.00	1,125,000	2,959
527	Morton	12.00	14.22	32.00	775,000	1,817
528	McHenry	16.50	18.97	16.00	882,000	1,550
529	Illinois Eastern	--	1.06	--	151,000	4,771
530	John A. Logan	7.50	8.84	--	427,000	1,610
531	Shawnee	6.00	5.86	--	218,000	1,240
532	Lake County	12.25	12.69	24.00	1,888,000	4,961
533	Southeastern	7.00	3.87	--	211,000	1,819
534	Spoon River	10.00	9.44	43.20	244,000	862
535	Oakton	12.00	17.41	21.00	2,107,000	4,035
536	Lewis and Clark	12.00	12.82	24.00	1,010,000	2,626
537	Richland	13.50	16.61	18.00	544,000	1,092
539	John Wood	12.00	11.39	--	488,000	1,403
	Total/Average	$11.99	$11.05		$59,881,500	180,709
	Median	$12.00		$22.50		

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Appendix F

Illinois Community College Board

ESTIMATED FY 1979 TAX COLLECTION LOSS RATE

Dist. No.	District Name	Estimated Tax Levy	Estimated Amount Uncollectible	Per-Cent Loss	One-half of Collection Loss Amount Above Average Loss
501	Kaskaskia	$ 1,369,000	$ 39,000	.0285	
502	DuPage	6,592,000	198,000	.03	
503	Black Hawk	1,792,000	18,000	.01	
504	Triton	6,770,000	541,600	.08	$ 89,703
505	Parkland	4,283,000	0	0	
506	Sauk Valley	906,000	18,000	.0199	
507	Danville	1,400,000	47,000	.0366	
508	Chicago	23,461,000	3,285,000	.14	$1,014,688
509	Elgin	2,312,000	59,000	.0255	
510	Thornton	1,769,000	103,000	.0582	4,157
511	Rock Valley	2,469,000	37,000	.0150	
512	Wm. Rainey Harper	3,799,000	190,000	.05	
513	Illinois Valley	1,956,000	0	0	
514	Illinois Central	6,130,000	61,000	.01	
515	Prairie State	1,159,800	69,600	.06	3,769
516	Waubonsee	1,371,000	41,000	.0299	
517	Lakeland	1,277,200	53,200	.0417	
518	Carl Sandburg	1,240,000	0	0	
519	Highland	1,064,000	0	0	
520	Kankakee	1,263,000	32,000	.0253	
521	Rend Lake	779,000	0	0	
522	Belleville	2,428,000	73,000	.0301	
523	Kishwaukee	889,000	26,000	.0292	
524	Moraine Valley	4,500,000	295,000	.0656	27,225
525	Joliet	3,864,000	109,000	.0282	
526	Lincoln Land	3,354,000	20,000	.006	
527	Morton	1,675,000	53,000	.0316	
528	McHenry	1,178,000	36,000	.0306	
529	Illinois Eastern	1,428,000	29,000	.0203	
530	John A. Logan	1,074,000	0	0	
531	Shawnee	517,000	21,000	.0406	
532	Lake County	3,515,000	45,000	.0128	
533	Southeastern	528,000	16,000	.0303	
534	Spoon River	1,500,000	0	0	
535	Oakton	7,326,000	440,000	.0601	24,176
536	Lewis & Clark	2,757,000	55,000	.0199	
537	Richland	1,764,000	18,000	.0102	
539	John Wood	1,132,000	0	0	
	TOTAL/AVERAGE	$112,591,000	$6,028,400	.0535	$1,163,718

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Appendix G

Illinois Community College Board

FISCAL YEAR 1979 ICCB M.I.S. DESIGN REFINEMENTS
PROPOSED REQUEST FOR STATE FUNDS

The initial overall design of the Management Information System for the Illinois Community College Board resulted in seven individual modules whose purpose was to provide basic external information for federal and state reporting, and internal information which would meet the needs of the ICCB and the community colleges for decision-making. These basic modules have been implemented and are providing much needed data on a timely basis about the community college system. Since the installation of these modules, however, both internal and external requirements for certain data not presently automated has increased to the extent that in order to meet these relevant needs, refinement of the basic MIS system is warranted. The following items represent, in order of priority, the best judgment of the ICCB MIS staff as to those enhancements which are necessary to provide accurate and timely data to the ICCB and other state agencies concerned with the Illinois Community College system and for the local community colleges.

1) Development and expansion of current ICCB MIS modules to produce from the ICCB MIS data base, the unit cost analysis for all the community colleges, and subsequent "spin off" analysis which would provide basic planning and management for other community college reporting structures such as RAMP'CC. This upgrading would utilize the current apportionment module and the faculty module along with an additional to-be-developed module containing the necessary financial data to generate the unit cost analysis.

Cost of Project $ 29,350.00

2) Development of a follow-up analysis module utilizing the current student data base (E1 records) and additional 'special student outcomes' records relevant to the statewide follow-up study research design. This module would be designed to provide a broad spectrum of follow-up study analysis, geared generally to output measures of occupational and transfer graduates. The current student data base has sufficient data to provide some analysis at present, however, the development of the following sub-modules would provide much more meaningful and comprehensive analysis:

a) Sub-module 1 -- Degree completer analysis;
b) Sub-module 2 -- Student withdrawal analysis, student flow analysis;
c) Sub-module 3 -- Follow-up survey structure and analysis;
d) Sub-module 4 -- Employer survey reporting structure & analysis
e) Sub-module 5 -- Special student characteristic analysis

Cost of Project $ 25,700.00

3) Development of a statewide network for alternative methods of data transmission from the community colleges to the ICCB MIS data base. Primary emphasis will be upon the development of techniques and procedures for direct transmission of data via telephone lines (computer to computer). This would allow individual colleges to access the ICCB programs for data editing and thereby greatly reduce the current delay caused by the submission of data by mail between the community colleges and the ICCB.

Cost of Project $ 15,500.00

4) Expansion of the apportionment module, and upgrading the course master file to include program data, in order to provide summary and detail analysis of course enrollments by program and/or discipline area.

Cost of Project $13,700

COST PROJECTIONS FOR MIS ENHANCEMENTS

1) Development of a module to generate unit cost analysis in house would require the following activites and resources:

a)	Systems analysis and design	$ 5,000.00
b)	Programming, testing and installation of unit cost program	15,000.00
c)	System documentation	2,000.00
d)	Additional computer time for testing, debugging and running	5,000.00
e)	Materials, such as keypunch cards, continuous form paper, coding sheets, etc.	350.00
f)	Travel for committees (MISPAC, etc.)	2,000.00
	Total FY1979 Cost	$ 29,350.00

2) Development of a follow-up analysis module would require the following activities and resources:

a)	Systems analysis and design	$ 7,500.00
b)	Programming, testing and installation of follow-up programs	15,000.00
c)	Additional computer time for testing, debugging and running	2,000.00
d)	System documentation	1,000.00
e)	Materials, such as cards, etc.	200.00
	Total FY1979 Costs	$ 25,700.00

3) Development of statewide network for alternative methods of data transmission

a)	Technical research	$ 3,000.00
b)	Manual writing	3,000.00
c)	Hardware enhancement	7,500.00
d)	Travel	1,000.00
e)	Printing & distribution	1,000.00
	Total FY1979 Costs	$ 15,500.00

4) Expansion of the apportionment modules to provide enrollment analysis:

a)	System analysis and design	$ 1,500.00
b)	Programming, testing and installation	7,500.00
c)	System documentation	2,000.00
d)	Additional computer time for testing, debugging and running	1,500.00
e)	Materials	200.00
f)	Travel for committees	1,000.00
	Total FY1979 Costs	$ 13,700.00

TOTAL ALL $ 84,250.00

Appendix H

Illinois Community College Board

ICCB RESEARCH GRANTS PROPOSALS

The ICCB Research Advisory Council, in cooperation with eleven community colleges, is engaged in developing two types of economic impact studies of public community colleges in Illinois. The two types of studies deal with the economic impact of the community college upon the students and the economic impact of the community colleges upon the communities. Since the development of these two studies requires rather careful economic treatment which may require some good consultive help, and since these eleven community colleges are putting in a lot of their own time and travel expenses to develop a model design which will hopefully serve all other community colleges that desire to do similar studies in the future, the ICCB is proposing that this basic development work be partially compensated with State funding. The two research grant proposals and their costs are shown below.

1. Development of a statewide impact study of community colleges on students using a pilot of eight colleges. This project would develop the instruments and the design for an impact study for students and would pilot test this study with eight community colleges in Illinois. These eight colleges have already been meeting and are committed to this particular study. Results of the development would be published and disseminated statewide.

Committee Travel & Expense	$ 4,400
Contractual Services	6,200
Consultive Assistance	
Computer Programming	
Analysis of Data	
Postage and Materials for Survey	2,400
Publication of Manuals, Handbooks & Reports	2,100
Dissemination and Workshops	900
TOTAL	$16,000

2. Development of an impact study of community colleges upon the economy of the local community. This pilot project would involve four community colleges and would include the development of instruments, manuals and procedures for conducting an impact study upon the economy. The procedures would be documented and disseminated to all community colleges within the state.

Committee Travel & Expense	$ 1,800
Contractual Services	4,200
Consultive Assistance	
Computer Programming	
Analysis of Data	
Materials and Postage	1,000
Publication of Manuals, Handbooks & Reports	2,100
Dissemination and Workshops	900
TOTAL	$ 9,000

Appendix I

Illinois Community College Board

PROPOSED EDUCATION DATA PROCESSING BUDGET FOR THE ICCB OFFICE FY79

The proposed FY1979 budget for educational data processing at the ICCB includes an 8% salary increase for personnel services which is the same as the percentage used for salary increases in the ICCB office budget. The increase in equipment rental assumes an increase in rental rates on the same equipment which is being used in FY1978. The budgeted amount for computer services with the University of Illinois of $35,000 is a $5,000 increase over the amount budgeted for FY1978. This increase is needed because of increased compueter usage due to all of the modules of the ICCB MIS being fully implemented.

	FY78	FY79
Personal Services:		
Assistant Director	$20,600	
Programmer	12,325	
Key Punch	9,500	
Total Personal Services	$42,425	$45,819
Contractual:		
Equipment Rental	19,080	$21,000
University of Illinois	30,000	35,000
Total Contractual	$49,080	$56,000
Commodities	2,590	3,000
Total EDP	$94,095	$104,819

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Appendix J

Illinois Community College Board

PROPOSED FEDERAL AND PRIVATE GRANTS FOR PROJECTS
TO BE PURSUED BY THE ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD, FY1979

1.	An assessment of placement services in the Illinois public community colleges and the creation of a placement service model in a community college.	$ 42,500
2.	Develop a grants and resource clearinghouse to aid Illinois public community colleges in obtaining aid for research and special projects.	12,500
3.	Assess energy conservation realities of Illinois public community colleges and cooperate in the development of prototype courses and delivery systems.	35,000
4.	Provide institutes and workshops on the legislative process to foster the building of good relations with the legislature, in conjunction with the Illinois Community College Trustees Association.	10,000
	TOTAL	$ 100,000

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Appendix K

Illinois Community College Board

PROPOSED ICCB OFFICE PERSONAL SERVICES BUDGET FOR FY79 (1978-1979)

ICCB Positions	Annualized Source of Funds for FY78 General Revenue Operations	General Revenue EDP	CETA Funds	SCC Funds	Total FY78 Funds	Annualized Source of Funds for FY79 General Revenue Funds Operations	General Revenue EDP	CETA	SCC Funds	Total FY79 Funds
Total Administrative Staff	$341,800	$20,600	$48,500	$20,500	$431,400	$341,800	$20,600	$50,000	XXX	$412,400
Total Civil Service Staff	133,260	21,825	8,800	17,625	181,510	142,285	21,825	8,800	XXX	172,910
Total Personal Services	$475,060	$42,425	$57,300	$38,125	$612,910	$484,085	$42,425	$58,800	XXX	$585,310
Salary Increase at 8%						38,727	3,394	4,704	XXX	46,825
FY79 Grand Total Personal Services						$522,812	$45,819	$63,504	XXX	$632,135
Number of Employees										
Administrative	13	1	2	1	17	13	1	2	X	16
Civil Service	13	2	1	2	18	14	2	1	X	17
Total	26	3	3	3	35	27	3	3	X	33

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Appendix L

Illinois Community College Board

PROPOSED ICCB CONTRACTUAL SERVICES BUDGET FY79

	Budgeted FY78	Proposed FY79
Freight	$ 350	$ 350
Repair & Maintenance Equipment	3,000	3,000
Rental of Office Equipment	11,010	21,900
Rental of Real Estate	36,386	40,403 *
Professional & Technical	16,000	19,000
Cleaning	200	200
Postage	8,000	9,000
Court Reporting	250	250
Advertising	100	200
Subscriptions	1,200	1,200
Photographic	600	600
Other (Board Meetings)	3,000	3,000
Total Contractual	$80,096	$99,103

Rental of Office Equipment:

Xerox 9200	$1500 x 12 Months =	$18,000
Xerox 3107	195 x 12 Months =	2,400
Pitney Bowes Postage Machine		1,500
Total Rental Office Equipment		$ 21,900

Professional & Technical Services:

Legal	$15,000
Evaluation Study	3,000
Other	1,000
Total Professional & Technical	$ 19,000

* Square Feet

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Appendix M

Illinois Community College Board

PROPOSED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

A primary economic problem in Illinois is a lagging birthrate of new industry and business in the state. Between 1969-1974 the death rate of industrial and business firms accounted for 19.43% of total employment change while the birth rate of new firms accounted for only 9.65 percent. In the last nine years Illinois has lost an estimated 188,000 manufacturing jobs. A small portion of these have moved to the so-called "Sunbelt" states. However, the real economic problem is caused by our state's inability to attract new private sector jobs as effectively as Southern and Gulf Coast states.

During the past nine years, for example, while Illinois lost jobs Oklahoma gained 53,000 jobs, Texas gained 91,000 jobs, South Carolina gained 27,000 jobs and Arkansas gained 23,000 jobs.

Several factors account for the winning of these new jobs by other states. One of these factors is manpower training, tailored to the real needs of employers, involving business and industrial trainers in the design and delivery of programs, and provided at no cost to prospective business and industries if they will locate the new or expanding firms in one of these states. In Oklahoma, for instance, an annual expenditure by the Higher Education system of $500,000 for each of the last 10 years for manpower training of initial work forces of new industries has created 16,000 new jobs. These jobs,through the multiplier effect, have created about 11,000 other jobs. Together this new employment yields approximately $500,000,000 in personal income which, in Illinois, would be taxable by the state. By dollars turning over five or six times, multipliers that occur in retail sales, bank receipts, housing starts, etc. are astronomical to the point of effecting an economic boom.

In addition to improving the business climate in Illinois—a problem which is currently being tended to by others in government--the huge public community college system in Illinois needs to make its training and related services available as a tool to attract new business and industry--new private sector jobs.

Proposed Economic Development Grants:

In order to provide prompt training responses to prospective new and expanding businesses and industries in Illinois, special grants will be awarded to help the community colleges defray the extraordinary costs involved in assessing training needs, developing quality curricula, assessing the manpower market,

recruiting trainees, and providing job-skill training. The training will seek to involve business and industrial training personnel in both the design and the delivery of programs, will be coordinated with local manpower programs, and community colleges will be required to coordinate training delivery networks within their districts by working with and through area vocational centers and secondary school vocational education programs.

During the first year of these special grants, some community college districts serving rural areas may also need to help local economic development organizations coordinate their activities on a district-wide basis in order to relate more effectively to state economic development efforts. Such community services as may be required here will be tailored to the needs of the Industrial Development Division of the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development.

One million dollars will be required during FY 1979 for planning grants to help cover special training costs and the cost of related industrial services. These awards will be block grants to each community college district in the amount of $25,000. Each district will be required to match the planning grant with an additional sum of $25,000 in local cash or in-kind contributions.

Public community college districts will be given until October 1, 1979 to submit approved Statements of Work in order to receive planning grants. Any district planning grants not approved by October 1, 1979 will be reallocated by the Illinois Community College Board for special training projects which are designed to prepare the initial work force of new and expanding businesses and industries in the state. These reassigned sums will be granted by the State Board on the basis of merit.

Any residents of Illinois who meet (or in the case of minors 16 years of age or older whose families meet) Federal guidelines for poverty will have their tuition, fees, and books paid by the Illinois Community College Board through reimbursement grants when these people are trained as members of the work force for new or expanding businesses and industries in Illinois. This program will be similar to the tuition reimbursement program for public aid recipients and the tuition waiver program under the Adult Education Act, as amended in 1974, which are currently administered by the Division of Adult-Vocational-Technical Education, Illinois Office of Education. Except, in this program, tuition waiver recipients will be training for actual jobs which are identified before training begins. Proposed grants for FY 1979 total $500,000, and will be awarded on a reimbursement basis to the community colleges for qualified students who complete training programs and are placed on jobs.

In summary, approximately $1,000,000 will be required for economic development planning grants to facilite employer-centered job-training R & D and supporting community outreach services at 39 existing community college districts, and possibly 1 new district. We estimate an additional $500,000 can easily be used to help needy adults, who do not qualify for other kinds of financial aid, train for actual jobs.

The program described above is essentially one of training--training the labor force a new way which deeply involves employers in the design and delivery of programs. Special training and supporting services are provided under this program in order to help the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development do its job with maximum effectiveness. In Illinois, comprehensive community colleges are the best institutions to fill this need by virtue of their defined purposes and regional service areas blanketing almost the entire state.

In A Master Plan for Postsecondary Education in Illinois, March, 1976, The Illinois Board of Higher Education states:

> "b. Mission: Provide career education programs. Scope: These programs shall be in occupational, vocational, technical, and semi-technical fields designed to provide job training, retraining and upgrading of skills to meet individual, local, and state manpower needs...." p. 51
>
> "e. Mission: Provide public service activities of an educational nature. Scope: Public service includes activities which are frequently outside the normal course structure of the college. ...Caution should be exerted to avoid duplicating or assuming responsibility that falls within the scope of other institutions, agencies, or organizations. ...Coordinated activity with other organizations is encouraged. p. 51

In addition, an analysis of regional, multi-county planning commissions in Illinois which have actually submitted approvable plans for inclusion in a State Plan for Economic Development--thereby qualifying for Federal support as a regional planning entity by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration—will show that statewide coverage by such organizations is extremely spotty.

What is more, the Illinois Community College Board has the proposed programs in operation on a pilot basis in two community college districts, Highland Community College, District no. 519, and Black Hawk College, District no. 503 through a CETA grant for FY 78. The districts of Lake Land College, Waubonsee Community College, Illinois Valley Community College, Kankakee Community College, John A. Logan College, Illinois Eastern Community Colleges—Wabash Valley College, and City Colleges of Chicago have either prepared and submitted proposals for economic development planning projects, such as the kind being proposed here, or have otherwise expressed a keen interest in fielding new programs of this kind as soon as possible. We feel many districts will be anxious to participate in this program once it is established and becomes widely known. For the past two years, the ICCB has also received CETA funding for an inter-agency coordination project which seeks to maximize the good effects from community college manpower training of unemployed and underemployed people conducted for the state's 21 CETA prime sponsors. Such cooperation complements and reinforces the economic development program.

Pilot projects have resulted in the XYROFIN company coming from Finland to a Northwestern Illinois Community to build a new chemical plant which will employ 175 people. Highland College will train these workers for XYROFIN. Similarly, a tool company in Rockford is expanding to a site in the Highland District. The East St. Louis CETA Skill Center is loaning grinders and lathes for installation at the Jo Davies Area Vocational Center so the college can provide the necessary training of machinists for this company. The Highland district is also fielding forums and seminars, seeking to establish a six-county regional planning commission which, for the first time, will provide IBED with comprehensive access to the entire region for the purposes of promoting economic development. Probably no other entity except the college--the college which was established by initiative of the local people--can pull this new multi-county planning agency together in this rural area of the state.

Other Sun-belt states with strong manpower training programs and aggressive, effective economic development efforts have found that such industrial services operations are best placed in the educational system at the post-secondary level. The state of Virginia, for example, has lodged its job-training program for new industry in the Virginia Community College System. North Carolina has put its Industrial Services Division--the oldest program of its kind in the country, by the way--in that state's Department of Community Colleges. South Carolina has its Industrial Services Division under the State Board of Comprehensive and Technical Education. In Oklahoma, the State University System provides such technical training.

Finally, we must point out, neither IOE-DAVTE, IBED, DLGA, BOB, or any other segment of state or regional government can match the potential effectiveness of Illinois public community colleges at these training tasks and related services. In fact, until the community colleges initiated their new CETA funded pilot project in economic development entitled, New Initiatives for Economic Development: An Experiment in Community College Leadership, little progress had occurred over the years in Illinois by way of getting EDA funded regional planning commissions thoroughly blanketing the state so that the IBED could more effectively attract new and expanding business and industry state-wide. Until our pilot project started, IOE-DAVTE showed no interest in planning for economic development in Illinois. Until the community college pilot project in economic development got underway there were no effective, systematic attempts to pull together the resources of area vocational centers and high school vocational education programs on a district-wide, regional basis in order to serve better the needs of business and industry for trained manpower.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

JAN 27 1978

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JUNIOR COLLEGES